

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

AN INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE JOURNAL

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR

8 PAGES

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1915

8 PAGES

VOL. XXV. NO. 350

MANY PROMINENT DEAD

NO NEWS OF VANDERBILT, STONE SHIELDS, MYERS KLEIN, HUBBARD OR FROHMAN HAS BEEN RECEIVED

American Consul Wires to Assume That Persons Not Listed, Either as Survivors or Identified Dead, Are Missing and Almost Certainly Drowned—Los Angeles Woman is Among the Survivors—Survivors Quartered in Hotels, Residences and Hospitals, Some Too Badly Injured to Be Moved—Twenty-three Miles from Queenstown Irregular Smear of Flotsam on a Calm Sea Marks Grave of the Lusitania

(Associated Press Dispatch)

WASHINGTON, May 9.—American Consul Frost of Cork sent the following cable to the state department tonight:

"Please assume that persons not listed, either as survivors or as identified dead, are missing and almost certainly dead. There is no news of Vanderbilt, Stone, Shields, Myers, Klein, Hubbard or Frohman, nor have their bodies been found."

Aftermath of Disaster

QUEENSTOWN, May 9.—Mrs. Albert Bilicke of Los Angeles and Miss Dorothy Connor of New York are among the survivors. There is no trace of the two daughters of Sir Montague Allan, director of the Allan line of Montreal.

Among the identified dead are Marie DePage, wife of the medical director of the Belgian Red Cross, who recently lectured in the United States and collected funds for the sufferers, and these Americans: Rev. Orr Jacobus, C. T. Broderick, a Harvard geologist, on his way to Belgium for the American relief commission, and Hugh Compton, son of the president of the Booth line.

Twenty-three miles from this port an irregular smear of flotsam on a calm sea marks the grave of the Lusitania. One hundred and forty-nine of the 1200 souls who perished lie in improvised morgues. Six hundred and forty-five survivors here are quartered in hotels, residences and hospitals, some too badly hurt to be moved. Two groups left on Saturday afternoon and evening for Dublin, thence to journey by boat to Holy Head. The injuries of some are so serious that additional deaths are expected.

Nearly all were too dazed to understand fully what had happened. The survivors were unmoved whether there was one or two torpedoes. Few saw a periscope. Many attest to seeing the wake of a submarine. The only point on which all concur is the torpedo struck the vessel a vital blow amidships, causing a list almost immediately to starboard.

This careening position allowed her forward some distance, smashing the lifeboat davits, and making launching well nigh impossible until the headway had ceased. Estimates of the time she remained afloat range from 6 to 20 minutes.

It is said only two boats on the outside were launched. The first of these, filled with women and children, struck the water unevenly, capsizing and throwing 60 into the sea.

The Lusitania even then was making considerable headway and the women and children were swept to death in spite of the attempts of the stokers to rescue them. They drowned also.

Several boats were launched after that, but the list grew perilous and the decks were at a slanting angle making it imperative to cling to the starboard rail.

Many at this time donned life belts and jumped.

Several lifeboats broke adrift unoccupied, and the sea became a froth of debris and human bodies. Two stokers, seeing a drifting boat, dived, recovered it, and pulled in nearly forty, mostly women.

The crew meanwhile, adhered to the better instructions which were given and the discipline was rigid. Her speed at the time she struck is variously estimated at 8 to 21 knots. When forced she could do 25, outstripping the fastest and latest submarines, hence, it is the belief of survivors and the Cunard officials that a battery of underwater craft, perhaps 4 or 5, lay in wait along the route.

A Central News dispatch from here

Phoenix Girls Planned To Take The Lusitania

Although so far as can be learned, there were no Phoenix girls on the ill-fated Lusitania, Misses Clara and Sigrid Anderson, two young ladies from this city had expected to take passage on the vessel when she sailed from New York May 1. Almost at the last minute, however, they changed their plans and sailed on the Scandinavian-American liner Bergensfjord, leaving the same day.

The two sisters, who have resided in Phoenix for the last seven years, left here about three weeks ago to return to their old home at Drammen, Norway. Because of the more direct route taken, they decided to change their original plan to sail on the Lusitania, and at Chicago engaged passage on the Norwegian steamer from Bergen. They are the half-sisters of Miss Anna Grandt of 706 West Madison street.

LORD MERSEY TO CONDUCT INQUIRY

LONDON, May 9.—It is official-ly announced that the British board of trade with the concurrence of the admiralty, has ordered an inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the Lusitania. Lord Mersey has consented to conduct the inquiry. He conducted the investigation into the sinking of the Titanic and the Empress of Ireland.

ATTEMPT MADE TO TAKE LIFE OF ROQUE GARZA

Troops Led by General Barona Endeavor to Assassinate Provisional President of the Southern Republic

(Associated Press Dispatch)

WASHINGTON, May 9.—An attempt to assassinate Roque Gonzalez Garza, convention provisional president of Mexico was made early today by troops led by General Barona, former military commander of Mexico City according to dispatches from the capital. The Barona troops were repulsed after severe fighting and heavy losses on both sides.

According to the report the attack on the Hotel Lasso and the residence of Garza, began at three this morning. Troops of Garza met those of Barona along the Alameda and there was serious fighting. When Barona's forces retreated they left thirteen dead and two wounded, while two of Garza's men were killed and one of General Estrada. Reports to the war department from Mexico are said to state that Barona was arrested but there are rumors that he escaped, wounded. General S. Zapata is reported killed.

A critical situation is said to exist at the capital as a result of the rupture between General Zapata and Garza and "grave events" are feared. Zapata is said to have sent a telegram to the convention demanding that General Pafloz who was ousted from the cabinet of Garza, be immediately restored.

to London says the present arrangements for the burial of victims is to have the coffins borne from the town hall at nine this morning, but the funeral procession proper will leave for the cemetery at three this afternoon. There will be a special high mass by Bishop Cloyne of the Cathedral and memorial services wherever practicable. A general funeral service will be held at the cemetery with 129 coffins.

LONDON, May 9.—Thomas Slidell of New York said he saw Alfred G. Vanderbilt on the deck of the Lusitania as the vessel was going down.

Mr. Vanderbilt, who could not swim, was equipped with a life belt but he gallantly took it off and placed it around the body of a young woman. Then he went off to seek another life belt. The ship sank a few seconds later.

Mr. Slidell said that he and Herbert Stone of New York, were sitting in the smoking room when the first torpedo struck the ship. Together they left

the room and went on deck which was already acutely tilted. Stone made for the upper side of the deck while Slidell moved down wards. This was the last Slidell saw of Stone.

Gives Total Survivors

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Cunard company announced the receipt of this cable from Liverpool: "Up to midnight Queenstown advises the total survivors number 764, including 482 passengers and 282 of the crew. 155 bodies have been recovered, 87 of which have been identified, 65 passengers and 22 of the crew. Thirty passengers were injured and seventeen of the crew."

Identification Only Task

LONDON, May 9.—Superintendent Dodd of the Cunard company said tonight:

"The only problem now is to identify the nameless dead." Thus was dashed any lingering hope that there might be further survivors. The

(Continued on Page Four)

repulsed with heavy losses, and the British line firmly established. The repulse of the Germans near Neuport, after the capture of trenches four miles long near Carey, and the taking of two and one-half miles of the front farther east, are chronicled in Paris.

The Tontons Flee

PARIS, May 9.—A dispatch from Bellinzona, Switzerland, to the Temps, says:

"The Austrians and Germans are fleeing from all parts of Italy. All trains in the direction of the frontier are packed with Tontons passengers including merchants, officials and journalists. Special trains brought 3000 Germans from Rome, Florence and Bologna, en route to Germany. Lugano is also filled with refugees. Notice was given of the suspension from Italy today of telephone service across the frontier and the suppression of many passenger trains."

Italian Army Mobilizing

GENEVA, May 9.—An Italian army, 800,000 strong, fully equipped and ready for the field is concentrated at Verona, a fortified Italian city. They are the Tyrolean Alps, 25 miles from the frontier of Austria-Hungary.

TOBACCO TRUST BUSTED PRICES REMAIN SAME

Supreme Court's Dissolution Order Results in Competition by Successors, But Has Not Affected Prices

BUT PROFITS ARE REDUCED

This is Conclusion in Report of Old Bureau of Corporations Merged With the Federal Trade Commission

(Associated Press Dispatch)

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The supreme court's dissolution of the Tobacco trust has resulted in competition between the successor companies, in most branches of the industry, but has not affected wholesale or retail prices, and in general such competition has reduced the profits of the other companies.

That is the conclusion of the old Bureau of Corporations, now merged with the Federal Trade Commission, in the third portion of its report on the tobacco industry laid today before President Wilson.

Extensive, a large technical, the report deals with the prices, costs and profits of the seven companies into which the federal courts divided the American Tobacco company in 1911 after the celebrated dissolution decree.

The extent of competition between the seven companies is discussed insofar as the facts regarding prices, costs and profits and changes in volume and division of business tend to show it, but not with regard to other important factors because the courts retained jurisdiction of the case and the department of justice is making its own investigations into the manner in which the dissolution decree is being observed. It points out, however, that the seven companies thus created, were in their respective branches, more or less, independent of each other and not connected with the "combination."

"For particular brands," says the report, "neither the prices to jobbers nor to consumers show important changes following the dissolution of the combination. Such competition as has developed among the successor companies did not result in price cutting."

Costs of manufacture since the dissolution were found distinctly higher because of duplication of effort, and chiefly, to advertising. Where the advertisement bill for the big combination was about \$11,000,000 in 1913, the seven successor companies spent more than \$23,500,000 in 1913. While there was an increase in the volume of business the ratio of advertising expense to sales doubled between 1910 and 1913. The aggregate profits of the successor companies in 1913 were \$29,735,958 or about \$1,250,000 less than the profits of the combination in 1910, on the basis of an investment of approximately \$250,000,000.

In view of such a high rate of profit," says the report, "the question naturally arises: Why has there been no competition? The answer to this question is partly found in the peculiar price making conditions in the tobacco trade."

Sizes of tobacco packages, the report points out are affected by law and it suggests that price competition might be facilitated by amending the law to establish a larger number of sizes of tobacco packages with smaller difference between them or providing that all kinds of tobacco may be packed and stamped in wholesale quantities.

Of the so-called independent companies, operating apart from the seven successors to the trust, the report says few of them have shown increased prosperity since the dissolution.

"Compared with either the combination," it says, "they have, on the whole, made an exceedingly poor showing of profits and since the dissolution this has been especially marked in navy blue and Turkish cigarettes. On the other hand in long cut smoking they have done much better since the dissolution. In scrap tobacco alone their profits have been

(Continued on Page Four)

Jones Puts O. K. On Amendments To City Charter

That the new amendments to the city charter are in accord with the state constitution and not contrary to any of the statutes of Arizona, is the gist of an opinion forwarded to Governor Hunt Saturday by Attorney General Wiley E. Jones.

In passing on the amendments, the attorney general confined himself entirely to the question of their being in conformity with the state constitution and the laws of the state. He did not attempt to pass on their wisdom and said so in his opinion. The governor is expected to approve the amendments this week. They will become effective immediately on the executive approval.

THREAT TO BLOW UP GERMAN EMBASSY MADE IN ANONYMOUS LETTER

MATERIAL FACTS FROM PASSENGERS

QUEENSTOWN, May 9.—American Ambassador Frost is obtaining affidavits concerning the material facts of the torpedoing of the Lusitania from Miss Jessie Taft Smith, of Braceville, Ohio, and Dr. Howard Fisher and Robert Rankin, both of New York, who will cable three hundred words each to the state department.

German Ambassador Turns Over to Police Unsigned Communication Which Says Embassy is to Be Destroyed by Explosives

TIME IS SET AT 1:32 O'CLOCK

What Action the United States Government Will Take as Result of Sinking of Lusitania Still an Undetermined Question

(Associated Press Dispatch)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—The German ambassador today received an anonymous letter warning him that the embassy would be blown up at 1:32 a. m. tomorrow. He turned the letter over to the police.

What action the United States government will take as the result of the sinking of the Lusitania with a loss of more than a hundred American lives is tonight an undetermined question. President Wilson during the last 24 hours has been studying every aspect of the case. Until all the official reports are received from Ambassadors Gierke and Page at Berlin and London, it is not expected that any action will be taken.

The president plans to go to Philadelphia tomorrow to deliver a speech in which observers generally believe he will give expression to his own feeling on the situation produced by the sinking of the Lusitania. A regular meeting of the cabinet will be held Tuesday, when it is generally expected that the president will lay before his advisers the policy he has in mind and ask their counsel.

On the questions of law involved in the sinking of the Lusitania, the Washington government long ago stated its position to Germany. Law officers of the government were unanimous in their opinion, stated by the president, that there is no warrant under the law or reason for the destruction of an unarmed merchant ship even of an enemy without warning the passengers at the time the ship is encountered, and transferring non-combatants to a place of safety.

The official statement from Berlin, which came by wireless, admitting that a German submarine had sunk the Lusitania and pointing out that the big liner was naturally armed with guns, was widely commented on by officials. On the highest authority it was stated that as early as last September when Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador called attention to the arrival in American ports of British liners, among them the Adriatic, with guns aboard the question was taken up by the state department. It was ruled by the department that a merchant vessel could not be classed as a warship if she carried guns not larger than six inch calibre for defensive purposes, but nevertheless informal negotiations were immediately begun with Great Britain and an understanding reached whereby the British vessel cleared from American ports would be armed.

Unofficially, however, opinion here, however, emphasizes to justify the act, that the presence of ammunition on the passenger ship argues that the sacrifice of the passengers was less in the balance than the toll that would have been taken by the ammunition had it reached the allies.

JAPS STOP MOVEMENTS

TOKIO, May 9.—The Japanese government announced that all naval and military movements in connection with the Chinese situation have been cancelled.

MODERN DISASTERS HAVE COUNTERPART FIFTY YEARS AGO

(Special To The Republican)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 9.—That the

Titanic disaster which stunned the world three years ago and the sinking of the Lusitania on Friday had a counterpart on the Mississippi river, more severe in its toll of lives if less spectacular in point of wealth and prominence of its victims, is the nucleus of an amazing story told by the few remaining survivors of the great catastrophe of 1865. That the victims, nearly 2,000 in number, were the tired, wounded and war-sick veterans of the civil war who were on their way north to take up the occupations of peace; that the few minutes of grace in which to rescue the women and children were lacking, dooming the fifteen women aboard to death in the flames and swirling currents of the river—these are added details of a horror which overshadowed many of the war-time battles.

It was on April 27, 1865, that the steamer Sultana, overcrowded with soldiers and other passengers, was blown up by the explosion of a boiler in the engine room, north of Memphis. The vessel took fire, and in the panic and confusion hundreds jumped into the icy river, most of whom were drowned. The doomed vessel plunged its hissing hull into

the bosom of the river, carrying the greater number of soldiers and passengers, including 15 women.

Of the 2,200 passengers, soldiers and crew of the vessel, only 300 were saved. When the Sultana sank in 1912 out of 2,200 passengers, 1502 were lost and 700 were saved. In fatality therefore, the Mississippi river "tragedy" of fifty years ago was a greater disaster than that of the Titanic.

The steamer Sultana was built in

(Continued on Page Four)

Soldiers Benefitted By Y. M. C. A. Recreation Hut

(Associated Press Dispatch)

LONDON, May 9.—Letters signed by 400 British soldiers have been sent to Queen Mary, telling of the benefits they received from a Young Men's Christian Association recreation hut named in her honor and situated in the rear of the fighting line in France.

The Y. M. C. A. has a number of these amusement shelters for soldiers

FIELDING BUYS MORE LAND FOR OPEN AIR STUDIO

Manager and Star of the Phoenix Lubin Moving Picture Company Clinches His Residence in the Salt River Valley

FOR MOVING PICTURE "CITY"

Work Will Begin at Once on Erection of Great Glass Studio and Series of Cabins, Huts and Other Mechanical Necessities

As another indication that Romaine Fielding intends that Phoenix shall remain his permanent residence, address announcements was made yesterday that the popular Lubin star and company manager has purchased a substantial tract of land immediately adjoining his beautiful residence property at Eleventh and Culver streets and will erect thereon a small but most complete moving picture "city." The two properties give him something more than an acre of ground in one of the most beautiful sections of the city. The versatility and ingenuity of the producing star will be brought out in a thousand ways in the construction of a studio to replace the temporary stage at the state fair grounds and in the beautifying of the grounds surrounding both the big residence and the studio proper. Just as his own ideas have been worked out and materialized in the reconstruction of his home and the broad grounds that now serve as his home, his offices and his breathing spot.

Romaine Fielding is not an actor. He is just natural, just Fielding. His success comes not from affectation but from genuineness. He has won his laurels on the so-called legitimate stage, but he has overwhelmingly added to them in the broader field of moving pictures. He brought ideas to the screen and he has worked them out. He has ideas as to what should be in the picture, in the titillation of the grounds but in utilizing to the best advantage every bit of space for the mechanical needs of moving picture production, and he will work them out.

On the ground just purchased will be erected first a great stage and glass studio, 60 feet by 40 feet. Here will be worked out before the moving picture camera, the "indoor" scenes of the pictured stories of the Phoenix Lubin company. Then there will be a series of adobe huts so arranged as to represent a Mexican street, and other series of log cabins. There will be another of palm-thatched lean-tos. These will be arranged so as to form a patio nearly surrounding the five-room dwelling which was included in the more recent purchase. This dwelling is to be utilized as a "property" house and camera rooms.

Another feature planned for early construction is a gigantic swimming pool that will serve the double purpose of providing a recreation spot for members of the Lubin company and the means of working out some features that on the screen will appear as truly wonderful. To describe the details of the construction of this pool would be to "give away" some of the secrets of "trick" movie photography for there are times when trickery must be resorted to in producing natural effects.

The broad and well kept lawns of the Fielding home stand today a revelation of what the art of one man and the labor of a score of others can accomplish. The perfume of the oleander, the honeysuckle and the rose draw one to the spot as it does the busy bee and the flitting hummingbird.

And Romaine Fielding has come to stay although this summer he will journey overland to Northern Arizona, penetrate to the depths of the Grand Canyon, linger among the pines in the vicinity of Flagstaff, camp in the painted desert and the petrified forests and make his way back to Phoenix and the Fielding home and workshop to resume here the work that must be temporarily displaced by the journey to the natural beauty spots of the northern district.

And in this trip is given another opportunity for a display of the versatility and ingenuity of Fielding. For the purposes of the trip, Fielding has just purchased two additional Mitchell cars through Oscar Irvin, and is having fitted up a truck equipped with a complete electrical generating plant

(Continued on Page Four)

in France. Two of them were built under peculiar circumstances. For one, the money was collected from more than 600,000 boys and girls of England, who gave their pennies. Contributions from 5,000 owners of dogs and cats paid for the other. Arrangements have been made to send over 24 milliard tables to the huts in France. The soldiers are now planting flowers and shrubs about the premises.